JP9130322

PUB DATE: 1997-05-16

APPLICANT: KOKUSAI ELECTRIC CO LTD + (KOKUSAI ELECTRIC CO LTD)

HAS ATTACHED HERETO A MACHINE TRANSLATION

Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKAI Publication 09-130322

SP Number: B0008P1196

(English Documments Translated by Translation Software)

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number: 09-130322

(43) Date of publication of application: 16.05.1997

(51) Int. C1. HO4B 7/26

H04B 5/00

H04B 10/22

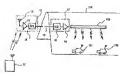
H04B 10/00

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(22) Date of filing: 02.11.1995 (72) Inventor: IMASHIYOU YOSHIHIRO

(54) RELAY AMPLIFICATION SYSTEM FOR VEHICULAR COMMUNICATION

(57) Abstract:



PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To compensate mutual disadvantages like that the attenuation amount of signals is large in a leakage coaxial system and the service area of a blind section can not be widened in an optical transmission system.

SOLUTION: A ground repeater station 12 is installed inside the service area of a vehicular communication base station 11 and high frequency electric signals received by a reception antenna 13 are amplified 14 and converted into optical signals

by an analog optical modulator 15. A blind place repeater station 17 is installed inside a tunnel 113 and the optical signals are transmitted by an optical fiber 16. The transmitted optical signals are converted to the high frequency electric signals in an analog optical demodulator 18 and amplified 19. A leakage coaxial cable 110 laid inside the tunnel is connected to the blind place repeater station 17 and thus, radio connection with mobile stations 111 and 112 is performed.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A relay amplification system for performing bidirectional radio of a mobile station which exists in a shadow section at which an electric wave of said mobile communication base station cannot arrive easily, and said mobile communication base station, being in a service area of a mobile communication base station characterized by comprising the following.

A ground relay station which is installed in a good point of a state of an electric wave from said mobile communication base station, and performs wireless connection with said mobile communication base station and which has an antenna, a sending and receiving amplifier, and analog light modulator and demodulator.

1 which has analog light modulator and demodulator connected in an optical fiber transmission line which transmits a lightwave signal by which was installed in said shadow section and the analog light strange recovery was carried out with said ground relay station, and a sending and receiving amplifier, or two or more shadow-section relay stations.

A disclosure coaxial track for being connected to this shadow-section relay station, and performing wireless connection between this shadow-section relay station and a mobile station which exists in a shadow section.

[Claim 2]A relay amplification system for performing radio of an one way from said mobile communication base station to a mobile station which exists in a shadow section at which an electric wave of said mobile communication base station cannot arrive easily, being in a service area of a mobile communication base station characterized by comprising the following.

A ground relay station which is installed in a good point of a state of an electric wave from said mobile communication base station, and performs wireless connection with said mobile communication base station and which has an antenna, a head amplifier, and an analog optical modulator.

l which has analog light demodulator connected in an optical fiber transmission line which transmits a lightwave signal by which was installed in said shadow section and analog light modulation was carried out to said ground relay station, and a transmission amplifier, or two or more shadow-section relay stations.

A disclosure coaxial track for being connected to this shadow-section relay station, and performing wireless connection of a between [this shadow-section relay station and mobile stations which exist in a shadow section].

[Claim 3]An optical fiber transmission line which connects two or more said shadow-section relay stations and a ground relay station. The relay amplification system for mobile communications according to claim 1 or 2 being a star type optical transmission line which branches by an one-pair multi-light star coupler to each shadow-section relay station which carried out distributed installation into a shadow section.

[Claim 4]An optical fiber transmission line which connects two or more said shadow-section relay stations and a ground relay station. The relay amplification system for mobile communications according to claim 1 or 2 being a single fiber multi-branch-type optical transmission line which performs light branching and unification with 1 to 2 light branching and a unification machine in a shadow section near the setting position of each shadow-section relay station which carried out distributed installation.

[Claim 5]An optical fiber transmission line which connects two or more said shadow-section relay stations and a ground relay station. The relay amplification system for mobile communications according to claim 1 or 2 being the combination of a star type optical transmission line by an one-pair multi-light star coupler, and a single fiber multi-branch-type optical transmission line with 1 to 2 light branching and a unification machine.

[Claim 6] The relay amplification system for mobile communications according to claim 1, wherein a mobile communication base station is a wireless base station.

[Claim 7]The relay amplification system for mobile communications according to claim 2, wherein a mobile communication base station is a radio calling base station.

[Claim 8]It is a relay amplification system for performing bidirectional radio of

a mobile station which exists in a shadow section at which an electric wave of said mobile communication base station cannot arrive easily, and said mobile communication base station, being in a service area of a mobile communication base station. A ground relay station which is installed in a good point of a state of an electric wave from said mobile communication base station, and performs wireless connection with said mobile communication base station and which has an antenna, an antenna shared device, a sending and receiving amplifier, and analog light modulator and demodulator. Analog light modulator and demodulator connected in an optical fiber transmission line which transmits a lightwave signal by which was installed in said shadow section and the analog light strange recovery was carried out with said ground relay station, A relay amplification system for mobile communications characterized by consisting of a disclosure coaxial track for performing wireless connection between this shadow-section relay station and a mobile station which exists in a shadow section by being connected to 1 which has a sending and receiving amplifier and a disclosure coaxial track common machine or two or more shadow-section relay stations, and this shadow-section relay station.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the relay amplification system for mobile communications.

It is related with the relay amplification system for mobile communications which enables reservation of the radio between the mobile station and mobile communication base station which exist in the shadow section at which the electric wave used for mobile communications cannot arrive easily.

[Description of the Prior Art] In the car telephone, the portable telephone system,

[0002]

and the radio calling system, wireless connection of between mobile communication base stations is carried out, and the mobile communication base station is connected to the line network of a higher rank. If an automobile cellular phone is made into an example, in this mobile communication base station, cover area has a several to about about ten-km area from a viewpoint of improvement in frequency utilization efficiency. In order to secure a larger service area, this mobile communication base station is made into one unit, and the cellular communication system arranged like a cell is used. [many] Although a large area is covered and good radio can be performed in the outdoor ground in such a system, Even if it is in the cover area of a mobile communication base station, since an electric wave cannot reach easily, unless it lectures on a certain auxiliary means, radio with the mobile station which exists in these cannot be performed on a tunnel, an underground center, and a building basement. The equipment called a relay booster is used as this auxiliary means. [0003]Now, a relay booster is roughly divided and has two kinds, a disclosure coaxial cable system and an optical transmission system. The system outline of a disclosure coaxial cable system is shown in drawing 6. Here, it limits only to the transmission direction which makes application to a tunnel an example, and goes to the tunnel

internal transmigration office of a shadow section from a mobile communication base station since it is easy, and explains. It reradiates as an electric wave and communication with the mobile station 63 is secured from the leakage coaxial cables 66 which caught the electric wave from the mobile communication base station 65 with the antenna 61 installed in the good point of the radio wave state outside a tunnel, amplified the electric wave with the amplifier 62, and were installed in the tunnel. [0004]Although it is a system for which it is suitable like the tunnel 67 in this system when the service area needed in a shadow section is on a line, the magnitude of attenuation is large. That is, generally, by a leakage-coaxial-cables system, although between the amplifiers 62 is connected with the antenna 61 with the coaxial cable 64, when the distance of the antenna 61 and the amplifier 62 separates in this case, attenuation of the coaxial cable 64 poses a problem. Especially frequency assigned to mobile communications in recent years is high-frequency-ized.

For example, with a digital cellular phone, 1.9 GHz bands are increasingly used with 1.5 GHz bands and a simple cellular phone (PHS).

thus -- high frequency -- the magnitude of attenuation of the coaxial cable 64 -further -- **** -- it hears -- it becomes. When introducing such a situation into
the underground center of a big city, for example, the antenna 61 is installed in
the building roof and a case so that it is necessary to take about the coaxial cable
64 from there to underground corresponds. In order to avoid attenuation of the
above-mentioned coaxial cable 64, the coaxial cable of a large caliber must be used,
and a problem arises in the ease of laying work. The leakage coaxial cables itself
have the ease of laying work as a problem.

[0005]There is JP, H7-63157, B as a well-known example about this disclosure coaxial cable system. This is used for radio service of train radio, radio calling, etc. [0006]On the other hand, the system outline of an optical transmission system is shown in drawing 7. With the analog optical modulator 72, the electric wave caught with the antenna 71 is changed into a lightwave signal, and this system transmits it by the optical fiber 73. It is a system which changes this into an electrical signal from a lightwave signal by the analog light demodulator 74, is amplified with the

amplifier 79, and is reradiated to a shadow section with the reradiation antenna 75. Since the electric wave range of access of the reradiation antenna 75 of the blind zone relay station 76 becomes comparatively narrow from restriction of the high frequency output by a statute etc., etc. in this system in many cases, Two or more blind zone relay stations 76 are installed, and the optical power of the ground relay station 77 is distributed by one-pair Oshi's optical star coupler 78 to these in many cases.

[0007] In this system, it is thin and flexible, and since the magnitude of attenuation per 1 km of transmission distance uses the optical fiber 73 as low-loss as 0.5 dB or less as a transmission line, while the fault of disclosure coaxial cable systems, such as transmission distance and laying work ease, is conquerable, it also has a fault which is described below. That is, since the electric wave from the blind zone relay station 76 is emitted to spot form, in order to secure the service area on a line like a tunnel and an underground passage, the direction of a disclosure coaxial cable system may be suitable. Since the demand characteristics of the semiconductor laser used as a light source and modulator of the analog optical modulator 72 in order to secure the quality of the electric wave reradiated in order to use an analog optical transmission system as an optical transmission system are severe, a consequential very expensive semiconductor laser must be used.

[0008]as the well-known example about an optical transmission system -- Suganuma others -- there are a :"tunnel booster for 1.5-GHz digital mobile communications" NTT DoCoMo technical journal, vol.2, and No.2 (1994).

[0009]

[Problem to be solved by the invention] As mentioned above, by the disclosure coaxial cable system, the length of the coaxial cable from a ground antenna to underground becomes long, the magnitude of attenuation increases, and if a large caliber coaxial cable is used, there is a fault for which laying work becomes less easy. In an optical transmission system, there is a fault in which an electric wave is emitted to spot form.

[0010] The purpose of this invention is in offer of the relay amplification system

for mobile communications with which the fault of said two systems is mutually suppliable.

[0011]

[Means for solving problem] The ground relay station which has the antenna and sending and receiving amplifier which the aforementioned purpose is installed in the good point of the state of the electric wave from a mobile communication base station, and perform wireless connection with said mobile communication base station, and analog light modulator and demodulator, I which has the analog light modulator and demodulator connected in the optical fiber transmission line which transmist the lightwave signal by which was installed in the shadow section and the analog light strange recovery was carried out with said ground relay station, and a sending and receiving amplifier, or two or more shadow-section relay stations, It is connected to this shadow-section relay station, and is attained by the relay amplification system for mobile communications which realizes bidirectional transmission which consists of a disclosure coaxial track which performs wireless connection between this shadow-section relay station and the mobile station which exists in a shadow section.

[0012]A ground relay station which has an antenna and a head amplifier which the aforementioned purpose is installed in a good point of a state of an electric wave from a mobile communication base station, and perform wireless connection with said mobile communication base station, and an analog optical modulator, I which has analog light demodulator connected in an optical fiber transmission line which transmits a lightwave signal by which was installed in a shadow section and analog light modulation was carried out to said ground relay station, and a transmission amplifier, or two or more shadow-section relay stations, It is connected to this shadow-section relay station, and is attained by relay amplification system for mobile communications which realizes simplex transmission which consists of a disclosure coaxial track which performs wireless connection between this shadow-section relay station and a mobile station which exists in a shadow section.

[0013] According to the aforementioned means, in the case of simplex transmission,

reception of an electric wave without a loss is performed by ground relay station installed in a good point of a radio wave state from a mobile communication base station. A high frequency electric signal received by antenna is amplified with an amplifier, and is modulated by lightwave signal with an analog optical modulator. An acquired lightwave signal is transmitted to a shadow-section relay station without attenuation by an optical fiber. A shadow-section relay station restores to a transmitted lightwave signal to a high frequency electric signal by analog light demodulator, and sends it out to a disclosure coaxial track which was amplified with an amplifier and constructed to a shadow section, and wireless connection with a mobile station of an area along the track is realized.

[0014] When performing bidirectional transmission between a mobile communication base station and a mobile station, in addition to the aforementioned simplex transmission, an electric wave taken out from a mobile station of a shadow section is received in a disclosure coaxial track, a received high frequency electric signal is amplified in a shadow-section relay station, and it becomes irregular to a lightwave signal with an analog optical modulator. The lightwave signal is transmitted to a ground relay station by an optical fiber, and it restores to it to a high frequency electric signal by analog light demodulator of a ground relay station. After a high frequency electric signal to which it restored is amplified with an amplifier, with an antenna, wireless connection of it is carried out to a mobile communication base station, and, thereby, bidirectional transmission realizes it.

[0015]

[Mode for carrying out the invention] With reference to Drawings, an embodiment of this invention is described below. <u>Drawing 1</u> is an explanatory view showing fundamental composition of this invention. In this explanatory view, inside of the tunnel 113 is assumed as a shadow section which exists in a service area of the mobile communication base station 11. The ground relay station 12 is installed in a good point of a radio wave state outside a tunnel, and changes an electric wave from the mobile communication base station 11 into a high frequency electric signal with the receiving antenna 13. The electrical signal is amplified to electric power which was

suitable for analog light modulation with the amplifier 14, and it is changed into an analog lightwave signal with the analog optical modulator 15.

[0016]Generally as a modulation method of analog light modulation, the intensity modulation system of a semiconductor laser is used directly. Usually, the subcarrier multiplex analog optical transmission system which has discharged two or more electric waves from which frequency differs, bundles this up, and performs analog light modulation is used for the electric wave which a mobile communication base station discharges.

[0017]After transmitting the lightwave signal acquired by this analog light demodulator 15 by the optical fiber 16, changing into a high frequency electric signal by the analog light demodulator 18 in the blind zone relay station 17 and amplifying with the retransmission-of-message amplifier 19, it sends out to the leakage coaxial cables 110, and wireless connection with the mobile station 111 and 112 grades is realized. This example shows transmission of the one way from a mobile communication base station to a mobile station.

[0018] The example of the system configuration in the case of performing bidirectional transmission between the mobile communication base station 200 and the mobile stations 213, 214, such as a cellular phone, is shown in drawing 2. The ground relay station 201 comprises the transmitting antennas 21, the received high frequency signal amplifier 22, the analog optical modulator 23, the analog light demodulator 24, the transmission amplifier 25 for a mobile communication base station, and the antenna shared device 26. As for the analog optical modulator 23 of the ground relay station 201, the analog light demodulator 24 of the ground relay station 201 is connected with the analog light demodulator 28 of the blind zone relay station 202 by the optical fiber 29 by the optical fiber 27 again the analog optical modulator 210 of the blind zone relay station 202, and mutual.

[0019] The amplifier 212 which sends out a high frequency electric signal which recovered the blind zone relay station 202 from a lightwave signal by the analog light demodulator 28 besides the analog light demodulator 28 and the analog optical modulator 210 to the leakage coaxial cables 211, It consists of the common machine

215 for using for transceiver coincidence the mobile station 213 transmitted by the leakage coaxial cables 211, the amplifier 216 which amplifies a high frequency electric signal from 214 grades, and is sent out to the analog optical modulator 210, and the leakage coaxial cables 211.

[0020] The above two examples express an underlying concept of this invention, and show only the minimum element required to explain fundamental composition which constitutes this invention. For example, in order to avoid radiation to a shadow section of an electric wave besides the purpose caught with an antenna of a ground relay station, it cannot be overemphasized that a band-pass filter etc. may be inserted if needed.

[0021]Below, <u>drawing 3 explains construction of a system in case two or more blind</u> zone relay stations exist. <u>Drawing 3 is the simplex transmission type described by <u>drawing 1</u>, in order to avoid complicatedness, and when two or more blind zone relay stations exist, it is limited and explained.</u>

[0022] drawing 3 is an example in a case of installing leakage coaxial cables in the four directions from a crossing bearing in mind a case where an underground center intersects cross shape — the four leakage coaxial cables 301, 302, 303, and 304 — it is alike, respectively and the blind zone relay stations 31, 32, 33, and 34 are connected. In order for what is necessary to be just to distribute an electric wave which a mobile communication base station emits to each blind zone relay station in the case of a relay amplification system, it is the composition which distributes optical power from the ground relay station 35 by the 1 to 4 light star coupler 36. This is an effective constitution method, when a shadow section spreads in surface state to some extent. It cannot be overemphasized that a distribution number of the optical star coupler 36 should respond to the number of blind zone relay stations needed.

[0023]Linear service areas, such as a very long tunnel, are required for <u>drawing 1</u>, and one leakage coaxial cables show an example carried out bearing in mind a case so that an area cannot be covered by attenuation. The one optical fiber 49 is constructed from the ground relay station 41, and a single fiber multi-branch-type

optical transmission line which branches a lightwave signal by the light branching machines 42 and 43 and 44 grades in that neighborhood to two or more blind zone relay stations 45 and 46 which carried out distributed installation, and 47 grades constitutes a system from this optical fiber. About the setting method of a light branching ratio of a light branching machine for using a single fiber multi-branch-type optical transmission line as transmission-line composition of analog optical fiber transmission for mobile communications, etc., For example, Tarusawa Other "single fiber multi-branch-type fiber link for mobile communications which applied automatic wavelength offset control", It gets down with an upstream, and one optical fiber is used for a single fiber multi-beam branch fiber link for a circuit, respectively, and it carries out subordinate connection of the base station (blind zone relay station) as explained to Proceedings of Workshop of the Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers RCS94-70 (September, 1994). It gets down, and a circuit gets down, changes a signal into a light intensity transform signal using a laser diode (LD), and transmits it by an optical fiber for going down. Each blind zone relay station is an optical coupler, and it branches, and gets down that it is also at a faute diode (PD) from this optical-intensity-modulation signal, and it restores to it to a signal.

[0024] An upstream is each blind zone relay station, changes a radio signal into an optical-intensity-modulation signal by LD, and combines this lightwave signal with the optical fiber for going up with an optical coupler. The signal on the optical fiber for this going up turns into a composite signal of the optical-intensity-modulation signal from each blind zone relay station, and carries out the package recovery of this signal by PD by the side of a control station (ground relay station).

[0025]It gets down, and in order that the characteristic of a circuit may make equal the radio signal level to which it restored by PD of each blind zone relay station, it is determined that the coupling coefficient of the optical coupler of each blind zone relay station will make PD euphotic level equal. If the loss of an optical fiber is made into K₁, in order to make equal euphotic level P₂ in each blind zone relay station, coupling coefficient K, of the optical coupler of the i-th blind zone relay station is set to several 1.

[0026]

[Mathematical formula 1]

[数1]

$$K_{i} = \frac{K^{i-2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{i-2} K_{i}^{i} + 2}$$

[0027]However, i is three or more. Coupling coefficient K_N of the optical coupler nearest to a ground relay station is set to several 2.

[0028]

[Mathematical formula 2]

[数2]

$$K_{N} = \frac{K_{L}^{N-2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N-2} K_{L}^{i} + 2}$$

[0029]If the luminescence level of ground relay station LD is made into P_s , euphotic level P_τ in a blind zone relay station will be set to several 3.

[0030]

[Mathematical formula 3]

[数3]

$$P_{p} = \frac{K_{L}^{N-1}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N-2} K_{L}^{i} + 2} \cdot P_{s}$$

[0031]The euphotic level by the side of a ground relay station gets down, and the coupling coefficient of the optical coupler in an upstream can design it like a circuit. [0032] Drawing 5 is the example which constituted the composition of the optical fiber transmission line combining the star type by an optical star coupler, and single fiber many branch-types with a light branching machine. The optical star coupler 52 distributes the optical power of the ground relay station 51 to the optical fiber

53, a lightwave signal is branched with the light branching machine 54 in each optical fiber, a lightwave signal is transmitted to the blind zone relay station 55, and an electric wave is emitted from the leakage coaxial cables 56.

[0033] The lightwave signal from each blind zone relay station is joined, and an optical unification machine is used for transmitting to one optical fiber.

[0034]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, there is little attenuation of a signal without ** about the mutual fault of a disclosure coaxial cable system and an optical transmission system, and the relay amplification system for mobile communications which can extend the service area of a shadow section easily can be provided.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is a system configuration figure of the simplex transmission of one embodiment of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is a system configuration figure of the bidirectional transmission of other embodiments of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the block diagram using the star type transmission line as an optical transmission line of other embodiments of this invention.

[Drawing 4]It is the block diagram using the single fiber multi-branch-type optical transmission line as an optical transmission line of other embodiments of this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is a block diagram using the optical transmission line which combined a star type and single fiber many branch-types as an optical transmission line of other embodiments of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is a key map of the disclosure coaxial cable system of conventional technology.

[Drawing 7] It is a key map of the optical transmission system of conventional technology.

[Explanations of letters or numerals]

11 — A mobile communication base station, 12 — A ground relay station, 13 — Receiving antenna, 14 [--Blind zone relay station,] — An amplifier, 15 — An analog optical modulator, 16 — An optical fiber, 17 18 — Analog light demodulator, 19 — An amplifier, 110 — Leakage coaxial cables, 111,112 — A mobile station, 113 — A tunnel, 200 — Mobile communication base station, 201 — A ground relay station, 21 — An antenna, 22, 25,212,216 — Amplifier, 23,210 — An analog optical modulator, 24, 28 — Analog light demodulator, 26,215 — A common machine, 211 — Leakage coaxial cables, 213,214 — Mobile station, 31, 32, 33, 34 — A blind zone relay station, 301,302,303,304 — Leakage coaxial cables, 35 [— Ground relay station,] — A ground relay station, 36 — An optical star coupler, 37 — An optical fiber, 41 42, 43, 44 [— An optical fiber, 51 / — A ground relay station 52 / — An optical star coupler 53 / — An optical fiber, 54 / — A light branching machine, 45, 46, 47 — A blind zone relay station, 48 — Leakage coaxial cables, 49

[Translation done.]

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DRAWINGS

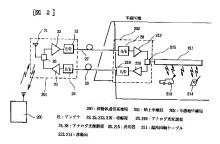
[Drawing 1]



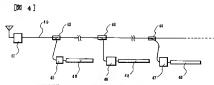


19: 増報器 110: 凝洗同軸ケーブル 111: 移動局 112: 移動局 113: トンネル

[Drawing 2]

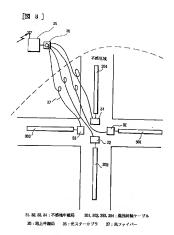


[Drawing 4]



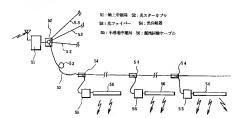
41: 地上中標局 42: 43: 44: 充分鉄番 45: 45: 47: 不威地中趣局 48: 据流回輸ケーブル 49: 光ファイバー

[Drawing 3]

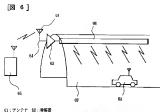


[Drawing 5]

[数 5]

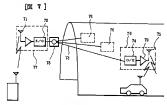


[Drawing 6]



01: アンテナ 62: 考察器 63: 移動時 64: 同軸ケーブル 65: 移動体送信基地局 66: 諸独同軸ケーブル 67: トンネル

[Drawing 7]



71:トンネル 72:アナログ元変調器

78: 光ファイパー 74: アナログ光復調器 75: 再放射アンテナ

76: 不惑地中継刷 77: 近上中継局 78: 光スターカブラ 79: 増幅器

[Translation done.]

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

09-130322

(43)Date of publication of application: 16.05.1997

(51)Int.Ol.

HQ4B 7/26

H04B 5/00

H04B 10/22

H04B 10/00

(21)Application number: 07-285869

(71)Applicant : KOKUSAI ELECTRIC CO LTD

(22)Date of filing :

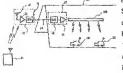
02.11.199

(72)Inventor: IMASHIYOU YOSHIHIRO

(54) RELAY AMPLIFICATION SYSTEM FOR VEHICULAR COMMUNICATION

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To compensate mutual disadvantages like that the attenuation amount of signals is large in a leakage coaxial system and the service area of a blind section can not be widened in an optical transmission system. SOLUTION: A ground repeater station 12 is installed inside the service area of a vehicular communication base station 11 and high frequency electric signals received by a reception antenna 13 are amplified 14 and converted into optical signals by an analog optical modulator 15. A blind place repeater station 17 is installed inside a tunnel 113 and the optical signals are transmitted by an optical fiber 16. The transmitted optical signals are converted to the high frequency electric signals in an analog optical demodulator 18 and amplified 19. A leakage coaxial cable 110 laid inside the tunnel is connected to the blind



place repeater station 17 and thus, radio connection with mobile stations 111 and 112 is performed.

(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(II)特許出願公開番号 特開平9-130322

(43)公開日 平成9年(1997)5月16日

(51) Int.Cl. ⁶		識別記号	庁内整理番号	FΙ			技術表示箇所
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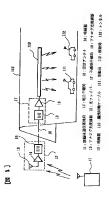
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(54) 【発明の名称】 移動体通信用中継増幅システム

(57)【要約】

【課題】 従来の福洩同輸方式と光伝達方式の欠点、即 ち、縮塊同輸方式では信号の減衰量が大きく、光伝達方 式では不感区域のサービスエリアを広げることができな いといった相互の欠点を袖った移動体通信用中継増幅シ ステムの提供にある。

【解決手段】 移動体運信基地局 11のサービスエリア 内に地上申載局 12を設置し、受信アンテナ 13 によっ で受信された高層波電気信号を増増 14 し、アナログ光 変調器 15 によって光信号に変換する。トンネル 11 3 内に不感地 中線局 17 を設置し、光ファイバ 16 で光信 多を伝送する。 伝送された光信号はアナログ光後調器 1 8 で高周波電気信号に変換され、増幅 19 される。不感 地中継局 17 にはトンネル内に敷設した漏機同輪ケーブ ル 11 0 が接続され、これにより移動局 11 1、11 2 との無線接続が行なえる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 移動体通信基地局のサービスエリア内に ありながら、前記移動体通信基地局の電波の到達しにく い不感区域に存在する移動局と前記移動体通信基地局と の双方向の無線通信を行なうための中継増幅システムで あって、前記移動体通信基地局からの電波の状態の良好 な地点に設置され、前記移動体通信基地局との無線接続 を行なう、アンテナ、送受信増幅器、及びアナログ光変 復調器を有する地上中継局と、前記不感区域に設置さ

れ 前記地上中継局とアナログ光変復調された光信号を 10 伝送する光ファイバ伝送路で接続されたアナログ光変復 調器、及び送受信増幅器を有する1あるいは複数の不感 区域中継局と、該不感区域中継局に接続され、該不感区 域中継局と不感区域に存在する移動局との間の無線接続 を行なうための漏洩同軸線路とからなることを特徴とす る移動体通信用中継増幅システム。

【請求項2】 移動体通信基地局のサービスエリア内に ありながら、前記移動体通信基地局の電波の到達しにく い不感区域に存在する移動局に対して前記移動体通信基 地局からの単方向の無線通信を行なうための中継増幅シ 20 ステムであって、前記移動体通信基地局からの電波の状 態の良好な地点に設置され、前記移動体通信基地局との 無線接続を行なう、アンテナ、受信増幅器、及びアナロ グ光変調器を有する地上中継局と、前記不感区域に設置 され、前記地上中継局とアナログ光変調された光信号を 伝送する光ファイバ伝送路で接続されたアナログ光復調 器、及び送信増幅器を有する1あるいは複数の不感区域 中継局と、該不感区域中継局に接続され、該不感区域中 継局と不感区域に存在する移動局の間との無線接続を行 なうための漏洩同軸線路とからなることを特徴とする移 30 動体通信用中継増幅システム。

【請求項3】 前記複数存在する不感区域中継局と地上 中継局とを接続する光ファイバ伝送路は、不感区域内に 分散設置させた各々の不成区域中継局に1対多米スター カプラにより分岐するスター型光伝送路であることを特 徴とする詰求項1または詰求項2記載の移動体通信用中 継増幅システム。

【請求項4】 前記複数存在する不感区域中継局と地上 中継局とを接続する光ファイバ伝送路は、不感区域内に 分散設置させた各々の不感区域中離局の設置場所近傍で 40 1対2光分岐・合流器によって光分岐・合流を行う単芯 多分岐型光伝送路であることを特徴とする請求項1また は請求項2記載の移動体通信用中継増幅システム。

【請求項5】 前記複数存在する不感区域中継局と地上 中継局とを接続する光ファイバ伝送路は、1対多光スタ ーカプラによるスター型光伝送路と1対2光分岐・合流 悪による単芯多分岐型光伝送路の組み合わせであること を特徴とする請求項1または請求項2記載の移動体通信 用中継増幅システム。

あることを特徴とする請求項1記載の移動体通信用中継 増幅システム。

【請求項7】 移動体通信基地局は、無線呼び出し基地 局であることを特徴とする請求項2記載の移動体通信用 中継増幅システム。

【請求項8】 移動体通信基地局のサービスエリア内に ありながら、前記移動体通信基地局の電波の到達しにく い不感区域に存在する移動局と前記移動体通信基地局と の双方向の無線通信を行なうための中継増幅システムで あって、前記移動体通信基地局からの電波の状態の良好 な地点に設置され、前記移動体通信基地局との無線接続 を行なう、アンテナ、アンテナ共用器、送受信増幅器、 及びアナログ光変復調器を有する地上中継局と、前記不 感区域に設置され、前記地上中継局とアナログ光変復調 された光信号を伝送する光ファイバ伝送路で接続された アナログ光変復調器、送受信増幅器、及び湿洩同軸線路 共用器を有する1あるいは複数の不感区域中継局と、該 不感区域中継局に接続され、該不感区域中継局と不感区 域に存在する移動局との間の無線接続を行なうための漏 徳同軸線路とからなることを特徴とする移動体通信用中 継増幅システム。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、移動体通信用中継 増幅システムに関するものであり、移動体通信に用いら れる電波の到達しにくい不感区域に存在する移動局と移 動体通信基地局との間の無線通信の確保を可能とする移 動体通信用中継増幅システムに関する。

[00021

【従来の技術】自動車電話とか携帯電話システム、無線 呼び出しシステムなどでは、移動体通信基地局との間を 無線接続し、移動体通信基地局が上位の回線網に接続さ れている。自動車携帯電話を例にすれば、この移動体通 信基地局は、周波数利用効率の向上の観点から、カバー エリアが数kmから十数km程度のエリアを有する。よ り広いサービスエリアを確保するためには、この移動体 通信基地局を1単位として細胞のように多数配置したセ ルラー方式が用いられている。このようなシステムで は、屋外の地上等では広いエリアに亘って良好な無線通 信が行えるが、移動体通信基地局のカバーエリア内にあ っても、トンネル・地下街・ビル地路等では電波が到達 しにくいためなんらかの補助的な手段を講じないと、と れらの中に存在する移動局との無線通信が行えない。こ の補助的な手段として、中継ブースタと呼ばれる装置が 用いられている。

【0003】現在、中継ブースタは、大きく分けて漏洩 同軸方式と光伝送方式の2種類がある。図6に漏洩同軸 方式のシステム概要を示す。ここでは、トンネルへの応 用を例とし、また簡単のため、移動体通信基地局から不 【請求項6】 移動体通信基地局は、携帯電話基地局で 50 感区域のトンネル内移動局に向かう伝送方向にのみ限定 して説明する。移動体画信意地局65からの電波を、ト トネル外の電波状況の良好な地点に設置されたアンテナ 61でとらえ、その電波を、増幅器62によって増幅し トンネル内に設置された温池回軸ケーブル66から、電 波として再放射し、移動局63との通信を確保するもの である。

【0004】本方式では、トンネル67のように、不感 区域で必要とされるサービスエリアが線上の場合に適す る方式であるが、減衰量が大きい。即ち、一般に漏洩同 軸ケーブル方式では、アンテナ61と増幅器62の間を 10 同軸ケーブル64で接続するが、との場合、アンテナ6 1と増幅器62の距離が離れる場合。同軸ケーブル64 の減衰が問題となる。特に、近年、移動体通信に割り当 てられる周波数は、高周波化しており、例えばデジタル 携帯電話では1.5GHz帯、簡易携帯電話(PHS) では1.9GHz帯が用いられるようになってきてい る。このように高い周波数では、同軸ケーブル64の減 衰量は、さらにおおきくなる。このような状況は、例え ば、大都市の地下街に導入する場合、アンテナ61をビ ル屋上に設置し、そこから地下まで同軸ケーブル64を 20 引き回す必要があるような場合が相当する。上記の同軸 ケーブル64の減衰を避けるためには大口径の同軸ケー ブルを用いなければならず、敷設工事の容易性に問題が 生じる。また、漏洩同軸ケーブル自身も、敷設工事の容 易性を問題として持っている。

【0005】との衝洩同軸方式に関する公知例として特公平7-83157号公報がある。これは、列車無線、 無線呼び出し等の無線通信サービスに用いられたもので ある。

いるため、再放射する電波の品質を確保するために、ア ナログ光変調器72の光源兼変調器として用いられる半 導体レーザの要求特性が厳しいため、結果的に非常に高 値な半導体レーザを用いなければならない。

【0008】光伝送方式に関しての公知例として、例え は、管沼 はか:「1.5GHzデジタル移動通信用ト ンネルブースタ」、NTT DoCoMoテクニカル・ ジャーナル、vol. 2、No. 2(1994年)があ ス

[00001

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上述したように、漏洩 同輪方式では、地上アンテナから地下までの同時やエルの長さが長くなって狭度形が頭し、大口将同輪やー ブルを用いれば敷設工事が容易でなくなる欠点がある。 また、光伝送方式では、電波がスポット状に放射される 欠占がある。

【0010】本発明の目的は、前記2方式の欠点を相互 に補うことができる移動体通信用中継増幅システムの提 供にある。

[11100]

【課題を解決するための手段】前記の目的は、移動体通 信基地局からの電波の状態の良好な地点に設度され、 記略時が通信基地局との無実験をそ行なランテナ、送 受信増幅器。及びアナログ光変復調器を有する地上中継 局と、不感応域な設置され、前記地上中継局とアナログ 光変復調された信号を伝きさる光ファイルご路官で接 続されたアナログ光変復調器。及び送受信増幅器を有す る1あるいは複数の不感区域中継局と、核不感区域中継 局に接続され、該不感区域中継局と不感区域で存在する 移動局との間の無線接続を行なう湍浅同時標路とからな る双方向伝送を実現する移動体通信用中継増幅システム によって・確定される。

【0012】また、前記の目的は、移動体通信基地局か らの電波の状態の良好な地点に設置され、前記移動体通 信基地局との無線接続を行なうアンテナ、受信増幅器、 及びアナログ光変調器を有する地上中継局と、不感区域 に設置され、前記地上中継局とアナログ光変調された光 信号を伝送する光ファイバ伝送路で接続されたアナログ 光復調器、及び送信増幅器を有する1あるいは複数の不 感区域中継局と、該不感区域中継局に接続され、該不感 区域中継局と不感区域に存在する移動局との間の無線接 続を行なう漏洩同軸線路とからなる単方向伝送を実現す る移動体通信用中継増幅システムによって達成される。 【0013】前記の手段によると、単方向伝送の場合 は、移動体通信基地局からの電波状況の良好な地点に設 置された地上中継局によって損失のない電波の受信が行 なわれる。アンテナに受信された高周波電気信号は増幅 器で増幅されアナログ光変調器によって光信号に変調さ れる。得られた光信号は光ファイバで減衰なく不感区域 信号をアナロク光復調器で高周波電気信号に復調し、増 幅器で増幅して不感区域に敷設した漏洩同軸線路に送出 し、その線路に沿ったエリアの移動局との無線接続を実 切する。

【0014】また移動体通信基地局と移動局との間で双 方向の伝送を行なう場合は、前記の単方向伝送と加え 、不態区域の教助局から出される電波を強迫両輪線路 で受信し、受信高周波電気信号を不感区域中継局で増幅 し、アナログ光変調器で光信号に変調する。その光信号 は光ファイバで地上中継局まで伝送され、地上中維局の 10 アナログ光復調器で高限波電気信号に復調される。復調 された高周波電気信号は増幅された後、アンテ ナによって移動体通信器地南と無線接続され、これによ り双方向伝送が実現する。

[0015]

【発明の実施の形態】以下図面を参照して、本発明の実施形態を説明する。図1は、本発明の基本的構成を示した説明図である。本説明図では、移動体通信基地局 1 のサービスエリア内に存在する不認区域としてトンネル 1 1 3 存を想定している。地上中継局 1 2 は、トンネル 20 外の電波状況の良好な地点に設置され、受信アンテナ 1 3 によって移動体通信基地局 1 1 からの確認を高周皮電気信号を増電器 1 4 によってアナログ光変調配送した電力に増電し、それをアナログ光変調配送したこってアサログ光変調器 1 5 によってアサログ光変調器 1 5 によってアサログ光管に変換する。

【0016】アナログ光変響の変調方式としては、半導 体レーザの直接強度変調方式が一般に用いられる。 常、移動体報信器地局の発射する電波は、固波数の異な る電波を複数発射しており、これを一括してアナログ光 変調を行う、副指送波多重アナログ光伝送方式を用い ま

【0017】にのアナログ光低調器 15で得られた光信 号を光ファイバ16で伝送し不感地中離局 17内のアナ ログ光復調器 18で高高波電気信号化変換し、再送信増 幅器 19によって増幅した後、福波同軸ケーブル110 に送出し、移動局11、112等との無線接続を実現 する。本例は、移動体通信基地局から、移動局への単方 向の伝送を示したものである。

【0018】図2に、携帯電話など移動体通信基地局200を影動局213、214との間で双方向の伝送を行40 シの要がある場合のシステム権域の例を示す。地上中継局201は、送受信アンテナ21、受信高周波信号増幅器22、アナログ光変調器23でアナログ光波調器24で大力を対している。地上中継局201のアナログ光変調器23は、光ファイバ27によって、不懸地中継局201のアナログ光波調器24は、光ファイバ29によって不 医地中維局202のアナログ光波調器24は、光ファイバ29によって不 医地中維局202のアナログ光波調器24は、光ファイバ29によって不 医地中維局202のアナログ光波調器210と相互に表 50

【0019】不感地中総局202は、アナログ先復調告28、アナログ光変調器210のほか、アナログ光復調器28によって光信号から復興された高國政策気信号を編製同軸ケーブル211に送出する増幅器212と、漏洩同軸ケーブル211に送出する対策動局213、214等からの高国政策信号を増加しアナログ光変調器210へ送出する増幅器216、漏洩同軸ケーブル211を送空信同時に用いるための共用器215からたま

【0020】なお、以上の2例は、本発明の基本的概念 を述べたものであり、本発明を構成する基本的な構成を 総明するのに必要な最小限の要素のみを示している。例 えば、地上中継局のアンテナで捕らえられた目的外の電 波の不懸区域への放射を回避するために、帯域フィルタ 等が必要に応じて挿入される場合があることは言うまで もない。

【0021】つぎに、不感地中離局が複数存在する場合 の、システムの構成法について、図3により説明する。 なお図3は、爆雑さを選けるために図1で述べた単方向 伝送型で、不感地中離局が複数存在する場合に限定して 説明する。

(0022)図3は、地下街が十字状に交差する場合を 金頭に、交差点から4万時に湍波回軸ケーブルを設置す る場合の例であり、4つの補週四軸ケーブルを設置す 302、303、304それぞれに、不懸地中継局31、 32、33、34が接続されている。中継矩軸システム の場合、各動体通信基地的の数する電波を各不懸地中 維局に分配すればよいため、地上中椎局35からの光出 力を1対4光スターカブラ36で分配する構成である。 1つれば、不懸し城中継戸恒武状に広がも治合に有効な 構成方法である。光スターカブラ36の分配数は、必要 とされる不懸地中継局の数に応じたものとすることは言 うまでもない。

【0023】図4は、非常に長いトンネルなど、線状の サービスエリアが必要であり、1本の漏洩同軸ケーブル では減衰によってエリアをカバーできないような場合を 念頭にした例を示す。 塊上中継局 4 1 から 1 本の光ファ イバ49を敷設し、この光ファイバから、光分岐器4 2、43、44等によって、複数の分散設置させた不感 地中継局45、46、47等へ、その近傍で光信号を分 岐する単芯多分岐型光伝送路によってシステムを構成し たものである。移動体通信用アナログ光ファイバ伝送の 伝送路構成として単芯多分岐型光伝送路を用いるため の、光分岐器の光分岐比の設定方法等に関しては、例え ば、垂澤 他 「自動波長オフセット制御を適用した移 動通信用単芯多分岐型光ファイバリンク」、電子情報通 信学会技術研究報告 RCS94-70(1994年9 月) に説明されている通り、単芯多分岐光ファイバリン クは、上り回線と下り回線をそれぞれ1本の光ファイバ 50 を使用し、基地局(不感地中継局)を従属接続する。下 り回線は、下り信号をレーザダイオード(LD)を用い て光強度変換信号に変換し、それを下り用光ファイバで 伝送する。各不感地中継局は、光カプラで、この光強度 変調信号を分岐してフォットダイオード (PD) でもと の下り信号に復調する。

【0024】上り回線は、各不感地中継局で、無線信号 をLDで光強度変調信号に変換し、この光信号を、光カ ブラで上り用光ファイバに結合する。この上り用の光フ ァイバトの信号は、各不感地中継局からの光強度変調信 号の合成信号となり、この信号を制御局(地上中継局) 側のPDで一括復調する。

【0025】下り回線の特性は、各不感地中継局のPD で復調した無線信号レベルを等しくするために、各不感 地中継局の光カブラの結合係数は、PD受光レベルを等 しくするように決定する。光ファイバの損失をK」とす ると、各不感地中継局における受光レベルP。を等しく するために、i番目の不感地中継局の光カプラの結合係 数K、は数1となる。

[0026]

【数1】

[数1]

$$K_{i} = \frac{K^{i-2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{i-2} K_{i}^{i} + 2}$$

【0027】ただし、iは3以上。地上中継局に最も近 い光カプラの結合係数K。は数2となる。

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[数2]

[数2]

$$K_{N} = \frac{K_{L}^{N-2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N-2} K_{L}^{i} + 2}$$

【0029】また地上中継局LDの発光レベルをP。と すると、不感地中継局における受光レベルP.は数3と たる.

[0030] [数3]

「数31

$$P_r = \frac{K_L^{N-1}}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{N-2} K_L^i + 2} \cdot P_g$$

【0031】また、上り回線における光カブラの結合係 数は、地上中継局側での受光レベルは下り回線と同様に 設計できる。

【0032】図5は、光ファイバ伝送路の構成を光スタ 一カプラによるスター型と、光分岐器による単芯多分岐 型とを組み合わせて構成した例である。地上中継局51 の光出力を光スターカプラ52によって、光ファイバ5 3に分配し、各光ファイバにおいて光分岐器54によっ て光信号を分岐し、不感地中継局55に光信号を伝送 し、漏洩同軸ケーブル56から電波の放射を行うもので ある。

【0033】なお 各不感地中継局からの光信号を合流 して1本の光ファイバに伝送するには光合流器が用いら れる。

[0034]

[発明の効果] 本発明によれば、漏洩同軸方式と光伝送 方式の相互の欠点を補ない、信号の減衰が少なく、不感 区域のサービスエリアを容易に広げることができる移動 体通信用中継増幅システムを提供することができる。 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施形態の単方向伝送のシステム構 成関である。

20 【図2】本発明の他の実施形態の双方向伝送のシステム 構成図である。

[図3] 本発明の他の実施形態の光伝送路としてスター 型伝送路を用いた構成図である。

【図4】本発明の他の実施形態の光伝送路として単芯多 分岐型光伝送路を用いた構成図である。

【図5】本発明の他の実施形態の光伝送路としてスター 型と単芯多分岐型を組み合わせた光伝送路を用いた構成 図である。

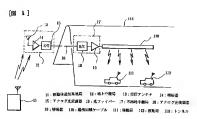
【図6】従来技術の漏洩同軸方式の概念図である。 30 【図7】従来技術の光伝送方式の概念図である。

【符号の説明】 11…移動体通信基地局、12…地上中継局、13…受 信アンテナ、14…増幅器、15…アナログ光変調器、 16…光ファイバ、17…不感地中継局、18…アナロ グ光復調器、19…増幅器、110…漏洩同軸ケーブ ル. 111. 112…移動局、113…トンネル、20 0…移動体通信基地局、201…地上中継局、21…ア ンテナ、22, 25, 212, 216…増幅器, 23, 210…アナログ光変調器、24,28…アナログ光復 40 調器、26,215…共用器、211…漏洩同軸ケーブ

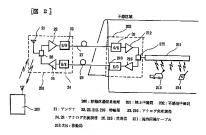
ル. 213, 214…移動局, 31, 32, 33, 34 ···不感地中排局。301、302、303、304···漏 澳同軸ケーブル、35…地上中継局、36…光スターカ ブラ、37…光ファイバ、41…地上中継局、42、4 3, 44…光分岐器、45, 46, 47…不感地中継 局. 48…漏洩同軸ケーブル. 49…光ファイバ. 51 …地上中継局、52…光スターカブラ、53…光ファイ バ、54…光分岐器、55…不感地中継局、56…漏洩 同軸ケーブル。

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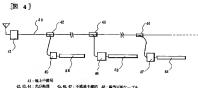
【図1】



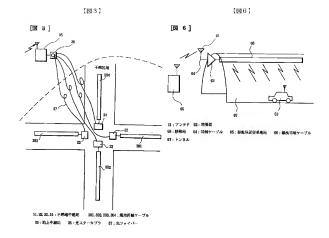
[図2]

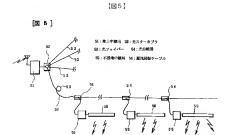


[図4]

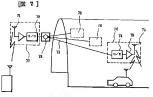


42.43.44: 光分教養 43.46.47: 不成地中継局 48: 羅共同報ケーブル 49: 光ファイバー





[図7]



71:トンネル 72:アナログ完変調器

78:光ファイバー 74:アナログ光復調器 75:河放射アンテナ 76:不感地中推局 77:地上中維局 78:光スターカブラ 79:増展器